

<p>Test Paper : II</p> <p>Test Subject : LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</p> <p>Test Subject Code : K-1316</p>	<p>Test Booklet Serial No. : _____</p> <p>OMR Sheet No. : _____</p> <p>Roll No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Figures as per admission card)</p>								
<p>Name & Signature of Invigilator/s</p> <p>Signature : _____</p> <p>Name : _____</p> <p>Paper : II</p> <p>Subject : LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</p> <p>Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes Maximum Marks : 100</p>									
<p>Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16 Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50</p>									
<p style="text-align: center;">ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರ್‌ನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಒಂದು ವಿಧದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ 5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳಿ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ 5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕವಾಚಿಸಬೇಕು. <p>ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">A</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">B</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">C</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">D</td></tr></table></p> <p>(C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ.</p> ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ II ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ III ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು OMR ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮಾಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಹೊರಗೆ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಕೂಡದು. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಎದ್ದುನಾಣ ಉಪಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಲಿ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇ ಅಂತಿಮವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು. 	A	B	C	D	<p style="text-align: center;">Instructions for the Candidates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item. <p>Example : <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">A</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">B</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">C</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">D</td></tr></table></p> <p>where (C) is the correct response.</p> Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet kept inside the Paper I Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circles in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any calculator, Electronic gadgets or log table etc., is prohibited. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers. In case of any discrepancy found in the Kannada translation of a question booklet the question in English version shall be taken as final. 	A	B	C	D
A	B	C	D						
A	B	C	D						
<p>K-1316</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ./P.T.O.</p>							



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carrying **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The first edition of Encyclopedia Britannica appeared in the year</p> <p>(A) 1761</p> <p>(B) 1768</p> <p>(C) 1769</p> <p>(D) 1771</p> <p>2. The smallest unit of a Database is</p> <p>(A) File</p> <p>(B) Record</p> <p>(C) Field</p> <p>(D) Byte</p> <p>3. The Delivery of Books and Newspaper Act was enacted in the year</p> <p>(A) 1952</p> <p>(B) 1953</p> <p>(C) 1954</p> <p>(D) 1955</p> | <p>4. 'National Library Week' in India is being celebrated annually since</p> <p>(A) 1914</p> <p>(B) 1933</p> <p>(C) 1955</p> <p>(D) 1968</p> <p>5. Bibliography of bibliographies is a best example for</p> <p>(A) Primary Source</p> <p>(B) Secondary Source</p> <p>(C) Tertiary Source</p> <p>(D) Non-Documentary Source</p> <p>6. "Knowledge is of two kinds : We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find the information about it". Who said this ?</p> <p>(A) Samuel Johnson</p> <p>(B) S.R. Ranganathan</p> <p>(C) William Katz</p> <p>(D) D.J. Fosket</p> |
|---|---|



7. PPBS stands for

- (A) Programmed Planning Budgeting System
- (B) Performance Programming Budgeting System
- (C) Planning Programming Budgeting System
- (D) Programming Personal Budgeting System

8. Who expounded the Principles of Scientific Management ?

- (A) H. Fayol
- (B) F.W. Taylor
- (C) E. Evans
- (D) P. Drucker

9. Imprint means

- (A) Year, Place, Publisher
- (B) Publisher, Place, Year
- (C) Place, Publisher, Year
- (D) Publisher, Year, Place

10. Library of Congress Classification Scheme was originally developed by

- (A) Herbert Putnam
- (B) Charles Ammi Cutter
- (C) Thomas Jefferson
- (D) Peter Drucker

11. DDC Completed its 100 years in

- (A) 1876
- (B) 1976
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1996

12. Tim Berners Lee, Father of WWW is closely associated with

- i. European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- ii. National Centre for Super Computing Applications (NCSA)
- iii. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- iv. Web Science Research Initiative (WSRI)

Codes :

- (A) i and ii are correct
- (B) i, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, ii and iv are correct
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct



13. User education process leads to

- i. Recognition of user information needs
- ii. Formulation of user requirement profiles
- iii. Effective and efficient use of information service
- iv. Assessment of information service

Codes :

- (A) i and ii are correct
- (B) i, iii and iv are correct
- (C) iii is correct
- (D) ii and iv are correct

14. Advantages of RFID over barcode technology are

- i. No line of sight required for reading
- ii. Multiple items can be read with a single scan
- iii. Individual items are not identified
- iv. Each tag can carry a lot of data

Codes :

- (A) i, ii and iii are correct
- (B) i, ii and iv are correct
- (C) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (D) i, iii and iv are correct

15. The qualities of a good research are

- i. Systematic
- ii. Logical
- iii. Empirical
- iv. Replicable

Codes :

- (A) i and ii are correct
- (B) ii and iii are correct
- (C) iii and iv are correct
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct

16. Various steps involved in planning process are

- i. Identification of a problem
- ii. Collecting available information regarding the problem
- iii. Assess the possible alternatives to solve the problem and select one
- iv. Evaluate the outcome of the solution

Codes :

- (A) i, iii and iv are correct
- (B) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, ii and iii are correct
- (D) i, ii and iv are correct



17. The management theories has been classified by Harold Koontz are

- i. Scientific Management School
- ii. Management Process School
- iii. The Empirical School
- iv. The Human Behaviour School

Codes :

- (A) i, ii, and iii are correct
- (B) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, iii and iv are correct
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct

18. Information Literacy is a person's ability to

- i. Know when he needs information
- ii. Know where to find and get it
- iii. Know how to search in a library
- iv. Know how to get it and use it in an ethical manner

Codes :

- (A) i, ii and iii are correct
- (B) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, ii and iv are correct
- (D) i, iii and iv are correct

19. **Assertion (A)** : Selective Dissemination of information service is a personalized CAS.

Reason (R) : It is an altering service directed towards groups.

Codes :

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

20. **Assertion (A)** : Hypothesis is essential in all types of research.

Reason (R) : Hypothesis is not mandatory in research.

Codes :

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

21. **Assertion (A)** : Research as a process consists of several steps.

Reason (R) : Research employs scientific method of enquiry involving step by step procedure.

Codes :

- (A) Both A and R are true
- (B) Both A and R are false
- (C) A is true and R is false
- (D) A is false and R is true



22. Assertion (A) : Organization of documents in libraries by subject will satisfy more users.

Reason (R) : Many users search for documents by author in libraries.

Codes :

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

23. Assertion (A) : Collection evaluation is not essential in the collection development of libraries.

Reason (R) : It helps to identify the strength and weakness of library collection.

Codes :

- (A) A is false, but R is true
- (B) A is true, but R is false
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

24. Assertion (A) : Information literacy is an essential skill for 21st Century.

Reason (R) : Most of the users of libraries are information literates.

Codes :

- (A) Both A and R are false
- (B) Both A and R are true
- (C) A is false and R is true
- (D) A is true and R is false.

25. Assertion (A) : Automation of public libraries in India is slow.

Reason (R) : This is because of lack of resources.

Codes :

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

26. Assertion (A) : Survey research uses questionnaire, interview and observation for gathering data.

Reason (R) : These are least effective methods for gathering data on human behaviour.

Codes :

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

27. Assertion (A) : Bradford's law of scattering is about subject scattering in information sources.

Reason (R) : However, the meaning of subject has never been explicitly addressed in relation to Bradford's law.

Codes :

- (A) A and R are false
- (B) A and R are true
- (C) A is true and R is false
- (D) A is false and R is true



28. Assertion (A) : Fundamental research concerned with generalization and with the formulation of a theory.

Reason (R) : The basic research aims to gather knowledge for knowledge's sake.

Codes :

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

29. Arrange the following types of periodicals in the ascending order of the number of issues in three months.

- i. Fortnightly
- ii. Weekly
- iii. Daily
- iv. Quarterly

Codes :

- (A) iii, ii, i and iv
- (B) ii, iii, i and iv
- (C) i, iv, iii and ii
- (D) iv, ii, iii and i

30. Arrange the secondary storage devices based on their decreasing capacity.

- i. CD-ROM
- ii. DVD
- iii. Blue Ray Chip
- iv. Hard Disk

Codes :

- (A) i, iv, iii and ii
- (B) iv, iii, ii and i
- (C) ii, iii, iv and i
- (D) iii, iv, ii and i

31. Arrange the steps involved in survey research sequentially.

- i. Defining objectives of research
- ii. Pilot study
- iii. Questionnaire design
- iv. Formulating hypothesis

Codes :

- (A) i, iv, iii and ii
- (B) ii, iv, iii and i
- (C) iii, ii, i and iv
- (D) iv, iii, ii and i



32. Arrange the following on the basis of number of digits in them.

- i. ISBN
- ii. ISSN
- iii. DOI
- iv. IP Address

Codes :

- (A) i, iii, ii and iv
- (B) iii, ii, iv and i
- (C) ii, iii, iv and i
- (D) ii, iv, iii and i

33. Arrange the stages in programming in their logical sequence.

- i. Program documentation
- ii. Program coding
- iii. Program testing
- iv. Program designing

Codes :

- (A) ii, i, iv and iii
- (B) iii, ii, i and iv
- (C) iv, ii, iii and i
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv

34. Arrange the following in the correct logical sequence.

- i. Information
- ii. Data
- iii. Wisdom
- iv. Knowledge

Codes :

- (A) ii, i, iv and iii
- (B) iii, ii, i and iv
- (C) iv, iii, ii and i
- (D) i, iii, ii and iv

35. Arrange the following models of communication according to the chronological order of their proposal.

- i. Shannon and Weaver model
- ii. George Gerbner's model
- iii. Lasswell's model
- iv. Schramm model

Codes :

- (A) i, ii, iii and iv
- (B) iii, i, ii and iv
- (C) ii, i, iii and iv
- (D) i, iii, iv and ii



36. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. RSS	i. Chat Service
b. Blog	ii. Collective Wisdom
c. Wiki	iii. Rich Site Summary
d. Instant messaging	iv. Word Press

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	iv	ii	i
(B)	i	iii	ii	iv
(C)	iv	ii	iii	i
(D)	ii	iv	iii	i

37. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. Table Column	i. <A><HRFF...>
b. Link	ii. <TR></TR>
c. Horizontal Line	iii. <TD></TD>
d. Table Row	iv. <HR>

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	iii	iv	ii
(B)	iii	i	iv	ii
(C)	ii	iv	i	iii
(D)	iv	iii	i	ii

38. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. D Space	i. Content management system
b. Word Press	ii. Plagiarism detection
c. Turnitin	iii. Reference management
d. End note	iv. Institutional Repository

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	iv	i	ii
(B)	iv	i	ii	iii
(C)	ii	iv	i	iii
(D)	i	iv	ii	iii

39. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. Charles Babbage	i. Apple Computer
b. Steve Jobs	ii. World Wide Web
c. Tim Berner's Lee	iii. Microsoft
d. Bill Gates	iv. Father of Computers

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iv	iii
(B)	iv	i	ii	iii
(C)	iii	iv	i	ii
(D)	ii	iv	i	iii



40. Match the following :

List – I

- a. Abbey Fine Reader
- b. Team viewer
- c. Thenticate
- d. Andacity

List – II

- i. Remote login software
- ii. Audio editing software
- iii. OCR software
- iv. Plagiarism detection software

Codes :**a b c d**

- (A) i iv ii iii
- (B) iii i iv ii
- (C) iii iv ii i
- (D) ii iv i iii

41. Match the following :

List – I

- a. Planning
- b. Staffing
- c. Control
- d. Organizing

List – II

- i. Audit
- ii. Delegation of Authority
- iii. Resource Management
- iv. Promotion

Codes :**a b c d**

- (A) iv ii iii i
- (B) i iv iii ii
- (C) ii iii i iv
- (D) iii iv i ii

42. Match the following :

List – I

- a. SOUL
- b. E-Granthalaya
- c. New Genlib
- d. Koha

List – II

- i. Verus solutions
- ii. Ohio, USA
- iii. NIC
- iv. INFLIBNET

Codes :**a b c d**

- (A) i iv iii ii
- (B) iv iii i ii
- (C) iii i iv ii
- (D) ii iv iii i

43. Match the following :

List – I

- a. op.cit
- b. loc.cit
- c. ibid
- d. vide

List – II

- i. Same reference cited immediately above
- ii. See
- iii. The same place cited
- iv. Previously cited

Codes :**a b c d**

- (A) iii i iv ii
- (B) ii iv iii i
- (C) i iii ii iv
- (D) iv iii i ii



44. Match the following :

List – I**List – II**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| a. British Museum | i. 1927 |
| b. Veticon Code | ii. 1908 |
| c. Anglo-American Code (AAC) | iii. 1841 |
| d. AACR-II (Revised) | iv. 1988 |

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | ii | iii | iv | i |
| (B) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (C) | iii | i | ii | iv |
| (D) | i | ii | iii | iv |

45. Match the following :

List – I**List – II**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Classical Theory | i. Douglas Mc Greger |
| b. Scientific Theory | ii. Abraham Maslow |
| c. Theory of 'X' and 'Y' Theory | iii. Henry Fayol |
| d. Hierarchy of needs | iv. F.W. Taylor |

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | ii | iii | iv | i |
| (B) | iii | iv | i | ii |
| (C) | i | iv | iii | ii |
| (D) | iii | ii | i | iv |

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage.

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it, we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/ techniques but also the methodology. Researchers not only need to know how to develop certain indices or tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or the standard deviation or Chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they also need to know which of these methods or techniques, are relevant and which are not and what would they mean and indicate and why.

Researchers also need to understand the assumptions underlying various techniques and they need to know the criteria by which they can decide that certain techniques and procedures will be applicable to certain problems and others will not. All this means that it is necessary for the researcher to design his methodology for his problem as the same may differ from problem to problem. For example, an architect, who designs a building, has to consciously evaluate the basis of his decisions, i.e. he has to evaluate why and on what basis he selects particular size, number and location of doors, windows and ventilators, uses particular materials and not others and the like. Similarly, in research the scientist has to expose the research decisions to evaluation before they are implemented. He has to specify very clearly



and precisely why decisions he selects and why he selects them so that they can be evaluated by others also.

From what has been stated above we can say that research methodology has many dimensions and research methods do constitute a part of the research methodology. The scope of research methodology is wider than that of research methods. Thus when we talk of research methodology we not only talk research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others.

46. Research Methodology means

- i. The science of studying how research is done scientifically.
- ii. A study that exclusively concerned only with the methods of research.
- iii. The branch of knowledge that involves the study of various steps to be employed by a researcher.
- iv. An approach to systematically solve the research problem.

Codes :

- (A) ii, iii, iv are true, i is false
- (B) i, iii, and iv are true, ii is false
- (C) ii, iv, iii and i are true
- (D) i, iii and iv are false, ii is true

47. What do knowledge of research methodology envisage ?

- (A) Researcher knows all research methods
- (B) Researcher knows statistical tests to be done
- (C) Researcher knows relevant statistical tests and their relevance and he is able to decide on the use of certain techniques
- (D) Researcher should know why the research study has been undertaken

48. Why the scope of Research Methodology is wider than research methods ?

- (A) Research methodology considers various methods for completing the research
- (B) In research methodology the logic behind using a specific method is detailed.
- (C) Research methods guide the researcher only partially
- (D) Research methodology not necessarily gives a back ground for the researcher to finalize a project



49. How to expose the decisions of a researcher regarding research methods for evaluation by others ?

- i. By providing the details of statistical tests
- ii. By clearly and precisely specifying the decisions on methods
- iii. By specifying why he has selected a method
- iv. By describing the research design

Codes :

- (A) i and ii
- (B) ii and iii
- (C) iii and iv
- (D) iv and i

50. It is imperative for a researcher to design the methodology for his research. Why ?

- (A) Methodology differs from problem to problem
- (B) Researcher should know which are the methods relevant are for him
- (C) Researcher should know the assumptions underlying the various techniques used in his research
- (D) All the above



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